(e) if so, the steps taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Permisssion to shoot film in the protected monuments is accorded under the provisions of Rule 42, 43 & 44 of the A.M.A.S.R. Rule, 1959, on payment of a prescribed fee of Rs. 5,000/- per monument. An amount of Rs. 2339.30 lakhs has been incurred on repairs and maintenance of monuments during 1997-98. During the year 1997-98, 120 film makers were granted permission for filming in the protected monuments. An amount of Rs. 14.00 lakhs has been collected by way of fees.

(d) and (e) It is proposed to revise the present fee structure after inter-ministerial consultations. It will, therefore, not be possbile to indicate a likely time frame for its introduction.

Harassment of Female Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

2269. SHRI SURYABHAN PATIL VAHADANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the cases of harassment of female teachers by the principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas of Delhi region are increasing;

(b) in what manner female teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas can protect themselves from such harassment by principals, give details of the laws, rules and regulations in this connection;

(c) what steps Government propose to take to protect the innocent female teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas from such harassment by principals; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to curb such activities of the principals of KVs?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) A few complaints and counter complaints 1 have been received against teachers and Principals.

(b) to (d) In such cases the female teachers are protected under the normal law of the land and the service Rules of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. Further, the Sangathan has also constituted a complaints committee in respect of Delhi region and Headquarters office as per guidelines and norms laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka and others Vs. State of Rajasthan and Others (JT 1997(7) SC 384).

Self-immolation by a student due to delay in announcing results

2270. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the self-immolation resorted to by a 20 year old student of Rajasthan University, to protest in disgust, against the inordinate delay in announcement of results;

(b) if so, what are the powers and functions of the University Grants Commission to ensure that Universities observe the prescribed curriculum and schedule for examination and declaration of results, to prevent such disgust; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken by Government to enforce strict adherence thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Universities are mtonomous in character. UGC has been issigncd the responsibility of co-ordination and determination of standards in universities. In discharge of its responsibility, UGC has framed

various Regulations and guidelines which all the Universities are expected to follow.

In order to ensure that all the academic activities of the University, including conduct of examinations, declaration of results, start of new academic session, etc. take place in time, the UGC has formulated and circulated to all universities an Academic Calendar. The UGC had also set up a Committee to examine the issues to retatin implementation of the Academic Calendar in the universities. The Committee, in its report, had suggested award to the universities to encourage implementation of the Academic Calendar. The recommendations were considered by the Commission and circulated to all the Universities and State Governments emphasising the need to implement the Academic Calendar as also the main recommendations of the Committee.

Literacy Rate in Northern States

2271. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate, State-wise, specially for males and females;

(b) how the literacy rate amongst females in Northern States has improved over last one decade; and

(c) the details of steps taken to improve literacy rate among females, especially in the Northern States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The State-wise literacy rate for male and female in the country as per 1991 Census is at Statement-I *(See* below).

(b) A comparative statement mentioning the literacy rate amongst female in Northern States as per 1981 and 1991 Census and increase in literacy rates during 1981—91 is placed at Statement-Il *(See* below).

(c) The Total Literacy Campaigns launched by the National Literacy Mission have laid special emphasis on women's mobilisation and participation, particularly in areas with low female literacy. The literacy campaigns aim at creating an environment where women demand knowledge and information. The campaigns make use of a variety of media to spread the message that education of women is a pre-condition for improving their status in society. Gender issues have been suitably incorporated in the literacy primers.

Statement I

Literacy Rate in Northern States

	State/Union Territory	Male Literacy Rate	Famale Literacy Rate
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.13	32.72
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	51.45	29.69
3.	Assam	61.87	43.03
4.	Bihar	52.49	22.89
5.	Goa	83.64	67.09
6.	Gujarat	73.13	48.64
7.	Haryana	69.10	40.47
8.	Himachal Pradesh	75.36	"52.13
9.	Karnataka	67.26	44.34
10.	Kerala	93.62	86.13